BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814, [NUMBER 1125

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Thurſday the Fourteenth day of Apail next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanours, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 23d day of March, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

COMMERCIAL DEPART.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1ſt THAT Tenders of Freight for lading the Honorable Company's Extra ſhips Batavia, Lord Forbes, and Minerva, will be received at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government on or before Wedneſday the 30th Inſtant at noon. Tenders to ſpecify when the Goods will be in readineſs for embarkation, inclusive of the deſcription and quantity of the aſſortments intended to be ſhipped, with the Tonnage required, according to the Company's computation, and made out agreeably to the form annexed.

Deſcription of Goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's computation of Tonnage.	Will be ready for ſhipment.

2d. A preference will be given to priority of application, and each Tender is to be accompanied by a declaration of two perſons agreeing to become Securities for the payment of the freight in England, at the rate of £24 twenty four per Ton within fourteen days after the ſhip ſhall have completed the delivery of her Cargo.

3d. In caſe of any failure in ſhipping the Goods at the time ſpecified in the Tender, the parties will be liable to the forfeiture of the freight, agreeably to the 33d Section of the Act of Parliament of the XXXIII year of Geo. III, Cap. 52.

4th. It is further notified that the parties tendering will be ſubject to the payment of demurrage, if detention of the veſſel ſhall ariſe from a failure on their part to ſhip their proportion of Goods at the time appointed by the Export Warehouſe-keeper; through whoſe department the Goods muſt be embarked ſubject to the Regulation in force, with reſpect to the dimenſion and deſcriptions of the ſeveral packages.

5th It is in contemplation to diſpatch theſe ſhips to England at the earlieſt practicable period after their arrival.

Madeira Wine to be charged for at the ſame rate of Freight.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
BOMBAY CASTLE, Sec. to Govt.
23d MARCH 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the Marine Board, will on the 29th of this preſent month, at Eleven in the forenoon, be ready to receive Propoſals for the ſuppy of Boat Timber, for the uſe of the Honorable Company's Dock Yard

No Propoſal, will be noticed, unleſs the party be in attendance.

Samples of the Timber required, may be ſeen at the Office of the Marine Board.

By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Secretary Marine Board,
BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
22d *March* 1814.

જાહેર-ખબર

ખબર-કુંથી-અ.પી એચજે.

મરીન-બોરડ-તા. ૨૯ મી-આએ-અ ફીતાનીએ-બપોરે-કલાક ૧૧ નાં-પરપો જલ-લેશે-બાબત-એજે-નાંમદાર-૧૨૬૫ ૨ની-ગોદીનાં-ખરચને-ફીજે-મછવા-બાં ધવાનાં-લાકડાં-પુરાં-પારવાને *

જે-ઘણી-તે-વખતે-કાજર-રેહેશે-નહી તે-ઘણીનુ-પરપોજલની-ખબર-પડશે-નહી જેહેવાં-લાકડાં-જોઇએચ-તેહેનો-નમુ નો-મરીન-બોરડની-ઓ ફીશ-મંદે-દેખા રશે—તા. ૨૨ મી-મારચ ૧૮૧૪ *

શ્રી

ક્યાજીનચેધનચેતોકેળીજે છંન
મધજમંજનીચેગોધીચેધનધન્યા
મગીતાજેગીધંનમ્બનેજેગીચીમ
મડેપ્માપયાજપ્રપોજજેતીજતેતા

JUST LANDED,
FROM THE HONORALE COMPANY'S SHIP
BATAVIA,
CAPTAIN JOHN MAYNE,
AND TO BE DISPOSED OF AT HIS HOUSE
NESBIT ROW,
the remaining part of his Investment brought round from Bengal,
CONSISTING OF

FINE Britiſh Chintzes adapted for Ladies Gowns.
200 Groſs of Corks,
An aſſortment of Silver Watches,
2 Pipes London particular Madeira Wine,
A choice collection of Fine and Courſe Cutlery from George Price,
An aſſortment of Glaſsware conſiſting of Madeira and Claret cut Glaſſes, Tumblers &c.
Three large and complete Setts of Handſome Enamelled Queens ware.
An aſſortment of Sadlery from Lawrie.
Buggy Harneſs, Officers Saddles, Holſters, Hunting Saddles &c.
An aſſortment of George Prices Plated Ware,
Eſſence of Anchovies a few Dozen, in Pint Bottles with Ground Stoppers,
A quantity of fine Bengal Rice.
A few Dozen Cherry and Raſpberry Brandy,
1 New 16½ Inch Patent Cable,
40 Tierces fine New Iriſh Beef and Pork,
6 Hhds, Hodgſons Pale Ale.

N. B. As the ſtay of the Batavia at Bombay will be but a few days, payment of any Goods ſold will be expected on delivery.

Bombay, 26th March 1814.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that Tueſday next, the 29th Inſtant, being a Hindoo Holiday (Ram Nowmy) no buſineſs will be tranſmitted at the General Treaſury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub-Treaſurer.
GENERAL TREASURY,
26th *March* 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thurſday the 31ſt day of March inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to ſale by Public Outcry on the Premiſes the undermentioned property of BALCRUSTNA GOVINDJEE, Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* iſſuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the ſuit of ANDRIAN DE FREES and others to be Subject to the Mortgage of BOMONJEE SORABJEE and DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

Lot. 1ſt.—A Large Dwelling Houſe with Garden, ſituate at Bhoyculla Mrs. Neſbit's Street.

Lot. 2d —A Vacant Ground with ſeveral Trees &c. behind the ſaid Garden.

O. WOODHOUSE,
Late Sheriff.
BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
23d *March* 1814.

In the Goods of TRICUM MUNJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Adminiſtration in the above Goods to be committed to MEGJEE NARRONJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, as the Guardian of her daughter MANOKBHOY the Widow of the ſaid deceaſed; ſhe being under age.—Dated 24th March 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

TO BE LET.

A SPACIOUS Houſe (No. 2) at Colabah, fit for a very large family, with every convenience, four Stalled Stable, and large Coach Houſe, a large Garden in high order, full of Mango Trees (in bearing of the fineſt ſort) and other fruit Trees of ſorts &c —Two large Tanks and two Wells of excellent Water —apply to General WADDINGTON, or JOHN LECKIE, Eſq.

N. B. A New double Roof has been newly put on the whole Houſe.

Bombay, 26th March 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

On WEDNESDAY next the 30th Inſtant,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
At their Rooms;

THE WEARING Apparel and other Effects of a Gentleman deceaſed, conſiſting of;

Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots with Bedding, Preſſes, Book Caſes, Looking Glaſſes and Pictures; Silver Plated Ware, Glaſſes and Queen's Ware; a ſmall quantity of Madeira Wine, Brandy and Gin.

Bombay, 26th March 1814.

WANTED.

ON Account of His Majeſty's 2d Battalion 56th Regiment, the Sum of Pounds Sterling, Seven Hundred and Sixty One or thereabouts, in Exchange for which Bills drawn at Thirty days Sight, and made payable on Meſsrs GREENWOOD, COX and Co. Agents of the above Regiment, will be given.—

Sealed Tenders ſtating the account of Exchange offered, and directed to the Pay maſter of the Corps will continue to be received until the 7th of April next, when they will be opened, and the higheſt Bidder conſidered the purchaſer of the ſame.

A. M. DAWE,
Paymaster 2d Bat. H. M. 56th Regiment.
Encampment at Domus,
Near Surat, 15th March 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO all perſons, that a Houſe ſituate within the Fort of Bombay in the Hummum Street belonged to Huſſon SAHEB MUINA and MAHOMED GUYA SOODEEN who have Mortgaged the ſame to N IQUD H MAHOMED SYED been MAHOMED HUSSON ROGAY, who eve ry have claims thereto he is requested to appear to the Said Lender within fourteen days from the date here of otherwiſe the ſame ſhall be conſidered as null and Void.

26th March 1814.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW Pipes of Madeira Wine of good flavor may be had on application to Captain George Michell of the ship Philippa.

N. B. The Wine is on board the ſhip and will not be landed unleſs diſpoſed of.

Bombay, 26th March 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th MARCH 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to accept Captain Lieutenant T. G. Stewart's reſignation of his ſituation of Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry and to appoint Lieutenant Stephen Whitehill of the ſame corps to that ſituation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DATED 12TH MARCH 1814.

Mr. J. J. Sparrow to be Reſident at Bancoote.
Mr. Thomas Flower to be P. ft Maſter General.

The great events which have taken place in Europe between the interval of our former advices, and those brought by the Vestal, have succeeded each other with such rapidity and have been productive of such mighty changes in the political relations of all the Continental Nations, that, it is very difficult, to present our Readers with any just or clear idea even of the substance of the news, which it is our desire to lay before them. We have great satisfaction, however, in reflecting that all the most material heads of intelligence, which we published immediately on the arrival of the Vestal, appear on a more attentive and cautious perusal of the papers and other documents before us to be fully substantiated. There are two of the events, however, on which we are still under the necessity of feeling some doubts. The first is, the junction of Swisserland with the Allies, and the second, the actual and final surrender of Dresden. With regard to the first, we perceive in the latest Franckfort Journals in our possession, a declaration dated Zurich the 20th of November (which together with some other interesting State Papers as they appear in the Foreign Journals we shall publish in a Supplement to our present number) that Swisserland declares her perfect neutrality, and a desire to be left a silent spectator of the contest for the independence of Europe. Whether such a declaration may be considered as tantamount to a co-operation with the Allies, or whether there may have been any subsequent determinations of the Government of that country, we cannot for the present decide; but it is most probable, that Swisserland has ultimately participated in those feelings of mutual independence which seem to have animated every State on the Continent, to unite in the common cause. With regard to the surrender of Dresden, it seems, that an aukward occurence took place, for General St. Cyr agreed to capitulate to General Klenaw, on condition, that he and his troops might return to France, and that they might serve again in the army after six months. But Prince Stahremberg would not ratify the conditions of such a Capitulation, and tho' part of the French army actually marched out of Dresden on the 12th of November, General Klenau received orders, to put the French again in possession of Dresden, and to consider the treaty as null and void. However it appears by accounts from Dresden on the 22d of November, that on that day, the besiegers entered the Town, to the great joy of the Inhabitants, so that, we presume, some subsequent modification took place in the articles of capitulation. But it seems of very little consequence, whether the fortress did surrender at that time or not, as it is not possible, that either Dresden, Dantzic, Torgau or any one of the fortified places on the German side of the Rhine, can have continued in possession of the French many weeks.

We have published in another part of our paper the official details of the memorable battle of Leipsic, and one of the latest of the Bulletins of the Prince Royal of Sweden. Having made some further translations which cannot be printed in time for our regular paper, we shall publish a Supplement and will endeavour to give a short abstract of such parts of the Franckfort Journals as may tend to supply to our Readers the omissions occasioned by printing particular details.

Yesterday arrived the Extra Ships Minerva and the Lord Forbes from Calcutta, having left that place on the 19th of February, also the Ship Ann from Madras having on board His Highness the Nabob Regus ul Omdut together with his Mother and about 200 attendants.

There is no particular News from either of the other Presidencies.

FRANKFORT 6th DECEMBER.

The following declaration appeared here on the 1st of this month.—

DECLARATION.

The French Government has just ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts.—The motives of the Senatus-Consultum contain a provocation to the Allied powers.—They find themselves called on to promulgate afresh in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war, the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their desires and determinations.

The Allied powers do not make war on France, but against that preponderance loudly announced, against that preponderance which unhappily for Europe and for France, the Emperor Napoleon has exercised too long beyond the limits of his Empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied armies to the Rhine. The first use that their Majesty's have made of victory, has been to offer peace to H. M. the Emperor of the French.

A situation strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany has had no influence on the conditions of peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire and on the independance of the other European states.—The views of the States are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, insuring the safety of all, yet honorable for every one.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France should be great strong and happy; because the French power when great and strong is one of the fundamental bases of the social edifice.—They desire that France should be happy, that the French commerce should recover, that the arts those benefits of peace should flourish again, because a great people can rest tranquil only in proportion as it is happy.—The States confirm an extent of territory to the French Empire, which France never knew under her Kings, because a valorous nation has not declined from having experienced reverses in an obstinate and bloody contest, in which it has combatted with its usual bravery.

But the powers themselves are also willing to be free, tranquil, and happy.—They desire a state of peace which by a wise division of force, a just balance of power, shall preserve the people in future from the numberless calamities which for the last twenty years, have weighed so heavily on Europe.

The Allied powers, will not lay down their arms, untill they have attained this great and beneficial result, the noble object of their efforts.—They will not lay down their arms, untill the politics of Europe shall be established anew, before immutable principles shall have taken the place of vain pretentions and before the Sanctity of treaties shall at length have insured a real peace to Europe.

Extracts from the Franckfort Journals.
23d November 1813.

PARIS—15th Nov.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King, seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the Princes, Ministers, Great Officers of State, Commandants of the Legion of Honour, and the Officers of the Household, received the Senate, who were conducted to this audience by a master of the ceremonies, introduced by his Excellency the Grand Master, and presented by his Serene Highness the Prince Vice Grand Elector. His Excellency M. Count de Lacepede, the president of the Senate, spoke in the following manner.

Sire, the mind of the Senate has constantly accompanied your Majesty, in the midst of the memorable events of this Campaign. It has trembled at the dangers into which your Majesty has run.

The efforts of the enemies of France have been in vain seconded by the defection of its Allies; by treasons without example, by extraordinary events and by unusual accidents.

Your Majesty has surmounted all; you have fought only for peace.

Before the renewal of hostilities your Majesty offered the assemblage of a Congress, where all the powers of Europe, even the most insignificant, might be summoned to conciliate all differences and to determine the basis of a peace, honorable to all nations.

Your enemies, Sire, opposed the assemblage of this Congress. It is upon them that all the blame of the war ought to fall.

Your Majesty who is better acquainted than any body else with the wants and the feelings of your Subjects, knows that we desire a Peace. However, all the Nations of the Continent want it more than us: and if, notwithstanding the wishes and the interests of more than one hundred and fifty millions of people, our enemies refusing to treat, would wish, by imposing conditions on us, to prescribe to us a sort of capitulation, these fallacious hopes shall be destroyed. The French shew by their devotion and their sacrifices, that no nation has ever better known its duties towards its country, its honour and its Sovereign.

His Majesty, Answered.

SENATORS! I feel the sentiments which you express. All Europe but twelve months ago, marched with us; all Europe now marches against us This is because the opinion of the world is formed by France or by England. We should therefore have every thing to fear, but for the energy and power of the Nation.

Posterity shall say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves; they were not above France and Me.

After the Audience, his Majesty held a Council on Commerce.

After the glorious Battles fought by the Austro-Bavarian Army under that distinguished General the Count de Wrede; The Emperor of Austria on the 2d of November sent him the following Letter.

My dear General of Cavalry Count de Wrede. The brilliant exploits which have covered you and the army under your command with Glory; have determined me to give you a fresh proof of my sincere esteem and gratitude.

I send herewith the Cross of Commander of my military order of Maria Theresa.

I anxiously desire a speedy cure of the dangerous wound which you received on the 31st of October, and I hope that Providence who has so sensibly favored our arms, will restore to Germany, our country, and to Bavaria, a General as brave as enlightened.

Yours Affectionately,
FULDE, *Nov.* 2, 1813. FRANCIS.

The Emperor of Russia has also sent to Count de Wrede the Grand Cross of the order of St. Alexander Newsky to testify how much he appreciates the services which he has rendered to the good cause.

BULLETIN OF H. H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF SWEDEN.

Head Quarters, Boitzenbourg Nov. 30th 1313.

On the 10th, The Prince Royal quitted Hanover and arrived at Bremen the 17th in the morning. On the 20th H. R. H. arrived at Celle, the 22d at Ueltzen the 23d at Lunebourg and yesterday here.

The Swedish army has passed the Elbe.

Marshal Count Stedingk, with his staff and the first brigade, are at Boitzenbourg; the other Swedish brigades are in the neighbourhood, the corps de Lutzow has passed the Elbe with the Swedish army.

The advanced guard of Gen. Bulow, commanded by Gen. Appen, has made a movement towards the Yssel and is since the 23d at Dosbourg.—Gen. Bulow with the rest of his army, is on the banks of the Rhine and on the frontiers of Holland.

At the attack of Dösbourg, a great part of the garrisson was cut to pieces, Night coming on prevented the number of prisoners being known, but when the report was sent—200 had been already collected, amongst whom was the Commander and 5 officers. The taking Dösbourg does much honor to Gen. Appen, both in the wisdom of the arrangements and the vigor of the attack.

All the Dutchy of West Frisland is delivered from enemies—At Embden, at Zurich and through the whole country, the Prussian troops have been received with great marks of joy.

The fortress of Zutphen has heen seized by the detachments of Majors de Sandrart and de Muller; 300 men were taken there.

General Baron Winzingerode has his head quarters at Bremen; a part of Holland is occupied by detachments from his Army. At the news of their arrival, the inhabitants of Amsterdam, established a regency, composed of men, the greater number of whom are known from their energy and patriotism.

The country of Jever is occupied by Russian troops. The Fort of Zoltkaurp has been taken by a detachment from the corps of Baron Rozen; 12 cannons of different Calibre were found there; the garrison are prisoners of war.

Another Russian detachment seized one of the enemies boats in which were 50 revenue Officers and Soldiers.

Major Elswanzen has taken Zwoll and made 2 Officers and several privates prisoners.

The Cossacks of Col. Narischin seized the town of Campen and have made 1 Col. 5 Officers, 25 gendarmes, and 80 soldiers prisoners.*

Deputies from Grönungen and other provinces have come to the head quarters of the Prince Royal, to demand authority to form provisionary governments, like that of Amsterdam. Their request has been granted.—The dignity of Statholder will be undoubtedly proclaimed; Here then is what Napoleon has gained by the reunion of this country with France.

Several columns of troops have passed the Yssel, proceeding to Utrecht and Amsterdam.

Holland may be looked on as delivered.—Good Frenchmen will rejoice at it.

The Forts of Carlsbourg and of Bleigen have been taken by a Russian detachment commanded by Col. Riedinger, seconded by an English brig under the command of Captain Farquahar, 20 Officers, 534 Subalterns and Soldiers and 30 pieces of cannon have been taken.

The Navigation of the Weser is free.

Stade, strong from its marshy ground, in the midst of which the town is situated was occupied by a numerous garrison. The commander had broken the Dykes, excepting one. Owing to the inundation Stade seemed to be in the middle of the sea. Count Strogonoff however undertook to attack it. The troops advancing with intrepidity under the cross fire of the place along the only remaining Dyke, arrived at a bridge the enemy had destroyed; Carried away by their bravery and their desire for the assault, several Officers and Soldiers precipitated themselves into the ditch: Count Bostigniak, chief of the Regiment Saratow and the officer who commanded at the head of the column lost their lives there. Notwithstanding this, it required all the authority of the general to hinder the Soldiers from continuing the attack.—The garrison fearing a fresh attempt, Evacuated the town during the night and embarked for Gluckstadt, where it has been received for the present by the Danes.—General Strogonoff entered the town the same night, he found there 3 cannons and many sick and wounded. The loss during the day may be estimated at 200, that of the enemy has been very considerable.

Lieut. Gen. Count Worontzow who since the 22d has had his head quarters at Winsen has summoned Harbourg.

Notwithstanding the superior number of the enemies troops, which had passed the Elbe at Zollenspicker, Lieut. Col. Lowenstern, making part of a corps of Count Woronzow, has repulsed and killed 100 men, of whom 2 are officers, and has made more than 40 prisoners.

Lieut. Jacobson of the corps of Gen. Worontzow has attacked with 100 Cossacks, 2 Squadrons of chasseurs of the garrison of Homebourg, and, after having killed 20 men and made 30 prisoners seized the town.

Stetten has capitutated.—The conditions are that the garrison shall be prisoners of War on the 5th of December, if it is not releived before that period.

The German troops who were at Magdeburg have had permission to return home on condition of not serving against France for a year.—The garrison is badly fed and the soldiers are discontented.

General Narbonne Governor of Torgau is dead.—Gen. Dutaillis, who succeeds him and three other Generals are dangeously ill of an epidemic fever which rages in the town, and every day carries off a great number of victims.

Marshal St. Cyr has capitulated and Dresden is in the power of the allies; thus, with the exception of some strong places which are going to be attacked, all the country between the Elbe and the Rhine are delivered from the presence of the enemy. All the inhabitants are arriving and Germany will soon offer the Spectacle of its whole people in arms for the protection of its independence.

The antient and Hanseatic town of Bremen has resumed its ancient constitution, it is to be hoped that its sisters the towns of Hamburgh and Lubec will soon enjoy the same happiness. According to recent intelligence, a gloomy despair reigns amongst the unhappy citizens of Hamburgh, The Soldiers are weary of the war and desire to return to their families. The Bank has been carried off; this is a public crime. The principal inhabitants are forced to labor at the fortifications; this la-

* Gröninzen has been also taken by the troops of Gen Winzingerode: Col. 38 Officers and 800 men were made prisoners there.

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on 08 April, 2017

bor is continued night and day. All the Trees of Wilhelmsbourg have been cut and the bridge constructed by the French between this Isle and Harbourgh is destroyed,

Purfuing the noble object of all his efforts, that of a general peace, the army of the North of Germany ought not to permit an enemies force to be cantoned fo as to interrupt its communications.—Germans by origin and language, the Inhabitants of Holstein muft rejoice at the victory which has juft been restored to their fellow countrymen; they muft desire the absence of an army, whose presence presag d only misfortunes, if the theatre of war fhould be carried amongst them, they muft accufe the Danish Government of it; but it is yet time; It full depends on the King of Denmark to spare a country which for feveral generations has been the feat of peace and happinefs.

By abandoning the caufe which has been fo fatal to his own dignity and the interefts of his people, by accepting at length the propofitions of the Allies, the King of Denmark may avert the ftorm which threatens his dominions.—Their fate and their future profpects depend on the refolution that he is about to take.

Pampeluna has capitulated. The victorious troops of Marfhal Wellington, are on the French territory, and it is for having attacked the Spaniards in the midst of peace, that the peaceable inhabitants of the Adour now fee an enemies army on its banks. The Emperor of Ruffia, the Emperor of Auftria, the King of Pruffia and their formidable armies are on the banks of the Rhine. One end dreads all these bodies: general peace founded on natural limits, the only gauarantees of its folidity.

During the long misfortunes which have desolated the Continent, the inftruments have been as as much to be pitied as the victims, and it is the happinefs of the French, at the fame time as that of their own nations, that the Sovereigns of the allied power defire. The war can have but one honorable object: one conqueft which alone is desirable a juft Peace. Millions of voices demand it of the French people. Can it remain deaf, to the cries of humanity, of reafon and of its dearest intereft?

Where is the Frenchman, where is the true European, who has not been profoundly afflicted in reading the anfwer of Napoleon to the Senate? The president of this aflembly in the name of France, demanded peace of the Emperor, and this Sovereign who during the last two years has witneffed the death of 600 thoufand men, anfwers coolly and contents himfelf by faying, that posterity would learn that the prefent circumstances were not beyond his power.

Thus the Emperor Napoleon does not desire peace and as Europe desires it, fhe muft prepare to obtain it by force of arms. Let us hope that the wifhes of the French will be reunited to thofe of Europe.

H. S. H. the Prince of Saxe Gotha departed yeflerday for his dominions.

H. H. the Elector of Heffe went this morning to Caffel.

The Prince of Orange has landed in Holland. H. S. H. entered the Hague the 1ft of this month, where he was received with the greated acclamations.

H. S. H. went on the 2d to Amfterdam.—A difembarkation on the part of the Englifh was expected.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, 4th NOVEMBER 1813.

The following bulletin has been published here.

Head Quarters, Götha 19th October 1813.

On the 15th of this month, the Emperor Napoleon had collected all his forces near Leipsic, and had posted his right wing at Connewitz, the center at Probstayda, and the left wing at Stötteritz. He had occupied with considerable forces the villages of Delsch, Wachau and Holzhausen which were in his front. He had placed opposite the army of General de Blucher two or three corps of the army, amongst which was a part of the guard. The corps of General Reynier, which had been reinforced by detachments from other corps, advanced on this day towards Wittenberg, where it passed the Elbe, in order to make a shew on the right bank of the river in the direction of Rosslau.

It was decided that the enemy should be attacked on the morning of the 16th by the grand army and that of General Blucher, which had arrived from Skeuditz, whence General Blucher had advanced across the Partha to Leipsic.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Giulay, advanced from Lutzen to Lindenau: Count Meerfeld, General of Cavalry, and the Austrian corps of reserve advanced from Pegau by Zwickau, in the direction of Connewitz; Count Wittgenstein General of Cavalry, advanced with the corps of Lieutenant General de Kleist and of the General of Cavalry Count Klenau from his position, through Gröbern and Gossa towards Liebertwolkevitz.

The attack of the principal army began at 8 in the morning. The enemy mustered a force of from 140 to 150,000 men. His chief aim seemed to be that of breaking our right wing. He shewed very considerable masses of Cavalry at Liebertwolkwitz. The battle commenced at all points by a very brisk cannonade. More than 1000 mouths of fire were opened at once.

We could not conduct the attack of Connewitz in front, because the enemy defended the bridge and the ditch with a great deal of Artillery and a numerous body of Infantry, and because the ground would not permit of Artillery being conducted there.

As soon as it was perceived that the enemy was bringing several strong columns to attack the Center, and that he was putting in movement the extremity of the right wing, Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, Commander in Chief, caused the Austrian corps of reserve to advance, commanded by the General of Cavalry the Hereditary Prince of Hessehombourg, through Goschwitz and Denben towards the right bank of the Pliesse, and to march on beyond Gröbern.

Count Wittgenstein, Lieutenat General de Kleist and Count Klenau repulsed all the attacks of the enemy. General Barclay de Tolly sustained the Center with the corps of Grenadiers and some Cavalry Regiments of the guards. On this occasion the corps of Kleist took five pieces of cannon.

At the moment when the head of the Cavalry of the Austrian reserve under Marshal Lieutenant Count Nostitz debouched from Gröbern, the enemy had succeeded in advancing as far as the environs of Gröbern with a considerable body of Cavalry sustained by several corps of Infantry. The Count de Nostitz lost not an instant, but rushed with his Cavalry on that of the enemy, routed it, and cut in pieces and dispersed several battalions. The hereditary Prince of Hessehombourg advanced with the division of Field Marshal Lieutenant Bianchi, who had debouched from Gröbern immediately after the Cavalry, as far as the heights of Markt Klarberg, Field Marshal Lieutenat Bianchi directed the fire of his Artillery against the flank of the enemies line, repulsed it and took 8 pieces of cannon.

The enemy then attacked the right wing with extraordinary intrepidity, his project being to separate it from the Center. Count Witgenstein and Count Klenau received him anew with the greatest coolness, and though he had succeeded in pushing his column of Cavalry almost as far as Gossa. The Russian Grenadiers maintained their position unshaken. The well directed fire of the Artillery, and a brilliant attack of the Cossack Regiment of guards, conducted by the Adjutant General of the Emperor of Russia, Count Oslow Denisoff, forced the enemy to retire behind Wachau. The Commander in Chief then ordered the whole army to advance in order to gain possession of the Plateau of Wachau.

The Russian guard, and the Austrian division of the Cavalry of Weissenwolf had orders to sustain this attack, by which means the enemy was repulsed beyond his first position, Count Meerfeld, General of the Cavalry was ordered to force the passage of the Pliesse near the village of Connewitz at the back of the enemies right wing. Towards evening he succeeded after the greatest efforts in getting one battalion across this river, but a corps of the enemy superior in numbers made this battalion yield. The horse of Count Meerfeld was killed, he received himself a wound, and was made prisoner.

Field Marshall Lieutenant Prince Aloys Lichtenstein maintained his position the whole day with a part of the corps of Meerfeld, notwithstanding the brisk attacks of the enemy, Count Giulay advanced to Lindenau where the enemy favored by the ground, opposed the most vigorous resistance; two pieces of his cannon were taken.

General de Blucher on his side, beat the enemy, drove him from Mockorn, took an Eagle of the marine guard and 30 pieces of cannon and made 2000 prisoners, night put an end to this battle.

General Baron de Benningsen, who after having left a sufficient force before Dresden, was marching to join the grand army, could not in spite of his utmost efforts arrive on the 17th at Colditz and Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Colloredo who arrived by Freyberg and Chemnitz could not get beyond Borna.

The Prince Royal of Sweden, who was at Cöthen convinced that the movements of General Regnier were only a shew (feint) resolved to join General Blucher, in order to cut off this body of the enemy, or in case it should effect its junction with the main French army to take part in the general action on the plains of Leipsic, accordingly he advanced this day as far as the environs of Halle.

As the army of the Prince Royal, the body of the army of General Benningsen and the column of Count Colloredo were still so far distant from the main army on the 17th as to make their arrival in time to take an active part in the battle impossible; The Commander in Chief resolved to wait till the 18th before he renewed the attack.

On the Evening of the 17th, The Prince Royal of Sweden arrived at Taucha, General Benimgsen at Naunho; and Field Marshal Lieut. count Colloredo joined the main army.

On the 18th in the morning the principal forces of the enemy near Conewitz had advanced in order of battle through Dosen before Wachau, towards Fuhlsheim and Leifertsheim; he had placed a body of troops opposite General Blucher and the Prince Royal The enemy continued to occupy Leipsic:—

At 8 in the morning. The attack of the main army commenced in three columns; in order to drive the enemy on Leipsic; The Commander in chief destined for this purpose the columns on the right of the main body under Baron de Benningsen and count Klenau.

The second column commanded by General Barclay de Tolly—was composed of the corps of Count Wittgenstein and Lieut. General Kleist; It had as a reserve all the Russian and Prussian guards.

The divisions Bianchi, prince Aloys Lechtenstein count Weisser wolf and count Nostitz, formed the third column, of which the corps of count Colloredo formed the reserve.

The first Column advanced from Seifertsheim in the direction of Holzhausen—The second proceeded from Gossa towards the heigths of Wachau, while the third occupied the plateau between Dösen and Lesning.

The Enemy used all his efforts to stop the progress of our columns of attack, but nothing could resist the bravery of the Allies.—He was driven from position to position, so that at the beginning of the night he occupied no more than that of Counewitz by Probstayda towards Treveen Neundorf—The Enemy was briskly pressed by the right wing of the Allies, and 7 pieces of cannon were taken.

The Prince royal of Sweden chased the enemy who was before him and advanced to Paas feldt while General Blucher passed the Partha with several columns of his army.

Two Regiments of Wirtemberg cavalry commanded by General Norman, two Regiments of Saxon Cavalry and 7 battalions of Saxon fusileers, with 4 batteries of 26 cannon each, deserted the enemies ranks and reunited themselves to the army of the Allies, to defend with them the cause of Germany.

By about 10 in the morning, the French army commenced its retreat by Merseburg and Weissenfels and continued it through the day and the following night.

As it would have been impossible to get a number of troops on the left Bank of the Elster, sufficient to attack the enemy with succeess at their debouch from Lindenau Field Marshal Count Giulay received orders to advance with his body of the army to Pegau and to harrass the enemy with his light troops.

On the 19th at day break the enemy occupied only Treveen-Neundorf and the Windmill of Strassenhaussern towards Connewitz. At 7 in the morning, the general action recommenced, and the enemy was forced on Leipsic. There he sought to gain time to save his troops, artillery and baggage; to this end, he sent flags of truce and proposed to give up the remainder of the Saxon troops, on condition that the town should not be fired on, and that the French garrison should leave it unmolested with all that belonged to the French army.

This proposition was rejected. In the interval the Allies gained possession of the Fauxbourgs; the enemy however, wished to continue to defend the town, but notwithstanding his fire, the Allies penetrated it; the Saxons who had collected on the parade turned their arms against the French. A Baden Regiment of Infantry immediately followed their example. The confusion became general, and was carried to the utmost height amongst the French; each individual of whom thought no longer of any thing but saving himself, and the Allies remained masters of the town.

Here follow the results of these important and glorious battles, but as they have been already laid before the public we will not again detail them. The above is an extract from the Vienna Gazette.

We republish the following heads of Intelligence from the Bombay Gazette.

In Italy affairs have taken a very prosperous course. Trieste surrendered on the 30th of October. Two English ships with colonial produce on board, had already entered the roads; and in the course of another month they expected a great number from Palermo. The population of Trieste under the iron reign of Buonaparte had decreased from 40 to 16000.

Buonaparte reached Paris on the 10th of November having left Mayence on the 8th.

Lord Charles Somerset is to be the Governor of the Cape.

Lord William Bentinck left Tarragona for Sicily on the 22d of September, the disturbed state of that Island requiring his presence there.

The English Sloop Boyer carrying 14 guns, and with a complement of 65 men had been taken by the American Sloop Enterprize of superior force. Both Captains were killed and afterwards buried at the same time with the accustomed honors.

The English Sloop Dominica of 13 guns and 85 men had also been taken after a most obstinate contest of an hour by the American Privateer, Decatur which carried 17 guns and 100 men.

The Hannah was expected to leave England for Bombay in all the month of November and was to touch at Madeira.

Mr. Madsion is said to be habitually confined to his Chamber thro' weakness and exhaustion.

It appears to have been lately proved that there were 14000 foreign seamen in American bottoms, of whom about 12000 were supposed to be English and of these only 1600 naturalized as American Citizens.

On the 11th August an engagement took place on Lake Ontario between Sir I. Yeo and Commodore Chauncy, in which two of the enemy's squadron viz. the Julia and Growler each carrying one long 32 pounder and one long 12 pounder and 40 men were captured. Two of the enemy's largest Schooners, the Scourge of 10 and Hamilton of 9 guns upset on the night of the 9th in carrying sail and all aboard perished, about 100 in number By this loss and capture; the enemy's squadron are reduced to 10 vessels and ours encreased to 8.

Mr. Abbot was to be created a Peer, and Mr. B. Bathurst was to be Speaker.

There was to be a volunteering from the British Miltia on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of October.

Colonel Arbuthnot left London on the 12th of October for Spain with a box ful of medals and crosses for all the Generals and Field officers who have lately distinguished themselves there.

On the meeting of Parliament a message was expected from the Regent recommending a provision for an extended establishment for the Princess Charlotte to take effect from the 7th of January.

The Persius Sloop of war has been lost on the North side of St. Domingo only 45 of her crew were saved.

That highly useful body, The Marines are to have an increase or 17 Companies making in all 200.

The French Prisoners at Porchester have been interdicted from making lace; the Government being of opinion that the quantity made of late in that Prison, had prejudiced the English manufacture.

By an extract from the Moniteur it appears that several French Frigates had appeared off the costs of England causing some inquietude.

Lord Clancarty it was said had accompanithe Prince of Orange to the Hague.

The Wéser a French Frigate of the largest dimenfions was taken on the 17th of October by the Rippon, 74, the Scylla, and the Royalist, both of which latter are sloops.

Sir John Warren arrived at Halifax on the 12th of September in the St. Domingo, having left a strong force in the Chesapeake.

The American Plenepotentiaries had written to the Emperor of Russia for permission to repair to his Head-Quarrters; but he had declined granting their request on the ground that he had not a proper place to receive their Excellencies in.

General Venegas the Vice Roy of Mexico had returned to Spain having arrived at Cadiz, on board the St. Pedro on the 22d of August.

The Royal Oak of 74, arrived at Portsmouth on the 6th of October having been for nearly six months engaged in a fruitless purfuit after Commodore Rogers. She and the Sea Horse Frigate had been near the North pole and had experienced great feverity of weather.

A Brazil Packet had brought an account of the Constitution, the Macedonian and the Constellation American Frigates being off the coast of Brazil in the Month of August.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain John Low, Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. Edward Jones, 1ft Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.
Capt. F. T. Staunton, 1ft Regt. N. I.
Capt. H. J. Lefter, 4th Regt.
Capt. J. B. Carmes, 2d Bat. 56th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. B. Kennett, 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Superintending Surgeon—Carnegie.
Major W. Stewart, 1ft Bat. 3d Regt.
Lieut. G. Davies, 1ft Bat. 7th Regt.
Ensign W. Sterling, 1ft Bat. 9th.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

March 18th Arrived H. C. Cruizer Veftal Lieut. J. Phillips, from Buffarah.

Ditto Ditto Ditto Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. C. J. Mellard, from Ditto.

20th Ditto Emam Sulleman ſhaw, Naquadah Shaik Kulphan, from Muſcat.

23d Ditto Ship Union, Capt. Wm. Hicks, from Buſſorah.

Ditto H. C. Cruizer Mercary, Lieut. Thomas Blaſt, from Goa.

Ditto Ship Philippa, Capt. George Nicols, from Bengal.

Ditto ſhip Rupilla, Capt. Joſe Carlos de Almeida, from Do.

24th Ditto, Ship Sultanna, Capt. J. Kempt. from Sumatra.

19th Sailed His Majeſty's Ship Minden, Joſeph Prior Eſq. Captain, to Point de Galle.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS]—At Calcutta on the 27th Ultimo the Lady of Major Ludlow of a daughter.

DEATHS]—At Bombay on the 18th Inſtant Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon William Foreſt H. M. 56th Regt. at the early age of 23—The good and amiable qualities poſſeſſed by this Gentleman will long and juſtly endear his memory with his friends and acquaintance.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO MAD. MOREAU.

Madam,—When the dreadful misfortune which befel General Moreau, cloſe at my ſide, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope that, by care, we might ſtill be able to preſerve him to his family & to my friendſhip. Providence has ordered it otherwiſe. He died as he lived, in the full vigour of a ſtrong & ſteady mind. There is but one remedy for the great miſeries of life, that of ſeeing them participated. In Ruſsia, Madam, you will find theſe ſentiments every where; and if it ſuit you to fix your reſidence there, I will do all in my power to embelliſh the exiſtence of a perſonage of whom I make it my ſacred duty to be the conſoler and the ſupport. I intreat you, Madam, to rely upon me irrevocably, never to let me be in ignorance of any circumſtance in which I can be of any uſe to you, and to write directly to me always. To prevent your wiſhes will be a pleaſure to me. The friendſhip I vowed to your huſband exiſts beyond the grave; and I have no other means of ſhewing it, at leaſt in part towards him, than by doing every thing in my power to ensure the welfare of his family. In theſe ſad and cruel circumſtances, accept, Madam, theſe marks of friendſhip, and the aſſurance of all my ſentiments,

Toplitz, 6th Sept. 1813. ALEXANDER.

Plague at Gibraltar.—The Serapis ſtore-ſhip has brought diſpatches from Admiral Linzee, at Gibraltar, which, we are ſorry to ſay, confirm the melancholy intelligence we had previouſly received by the Lisbon Mail, of the plague having made its appearance in the garriſon. The firſt ſymptoms manifeſted themſelves on the 5th ultimo, when two perſons were taken ill, and both died. It continued to increaſe to the 13th, on which day the Serapis ſailed, when thirty-five were taken ill. On no day, however, had more than ſix died, and from the prudent and rigorous precautions which were taken, hopes were entertained that the diſorder would ſoon be ſubdued. The ravages of this terrible diſeaſe at Malta, we are happy to ſtate, had greatly diminiſhed.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

As long as your Imperial Majeſty acted, or cauſed others to act, againſt me only directly, I deemed it proper to oppoſe to you nothing but calmneſs or ſilence; but now, when the note of the Duke of Baſſano to M. D'Ohſon endeavours to throw between the King and me the ſame firebrand of diſcord which facilitated to your Majeſty the entrance into Spain, all miniſterial relations having been broken, I addreſs myſelf directly to you for the purpoſe of reminding you of the faithful and open conduct of Sweden even in the moſt difficult times.

To the communications which M. Oſsen was charged to make by order of your Imperial Majeſty, the King cauſed it to be replied, that Sweden, convinced that it was only to you, Sire, that ſhe owed the loſs of Finland, could never believe in your friendſhip for her, unleſs you procured Norway to be given to her, to indemnify her for the miſchief which your policy had cauſed her.

With regard to all that is contained in the Note of the Duke of Baſſano, reſpecting the invaſion of Pomerania, and the conduct of the French privateers, facts ſpeak for themſelves; and on comparing the dates, it will be ſeen, whether your Majeſty or the Swediſh Government are correct.

A hundred Swediſh ſhips had been captured, and more than 200 ſeamen put in irons, when this Government ſaw itſelf compelled to cauſe a pirate to be ſeized, who, under the French flag, entered our very ports to carry off our ſhips, and to inſult our confidence in treaties.

The Duke of Baſſano ſays, that your Majeſty did not provoke the war with Ruſſia; and yet, Sire, your Majeſty paſſed the Niemen with 400,000 men.

From the moment when your Majeſty plunged into the interior of that Empire, the iſſue was no longer doubtful. The Emperor Alexander and the King, already in the month of Auguſt, foreſaw the terminations of the campaign, and its prodigious reſults: all military combination ſeemed to guarantee that your Majeſty would be a priſoner. You eſcaped that danger, Sire; but your army, the *élite* of France, of Germany, and of Italy, exiſts no more; there lie unburied the brave men who ſerved France at Fleurus, Frenchmen who conquered in Italy, who ſurvived the burning clime of Egypt, and who fixed victory under your colours at Marengo, at Auſterlitz, Jena, and Friedland.

May your ſoul be ſoftened, Sire, at this heart rending picture; but ſhould it be neceſſary to complete the effect, recollect alſo the death of more than a million of Frenchmen, lying on the field of honour, victims of the wars which your Majeſty has undertaken.

Your Majeſty invokes your right to the friendſhip of the King! Permit me to remind you, Sire, of the little value your Majeſty attached to it, at times when a reciprocity of ſentiment would have been very uſeful to Sweden. When the King, after having loſt Finland, wrote to your Majeſty to beg you to preſerve for Sweden the iſles of Aland, you replied to him, "apply to the Emperor Alexander; he is great and generous;" and to fill up the meaſure of your indifference, you cauſed it to be inſerted in the official journal (*Moniteur* of the 21ſt of September, 1810) at the moment of my departure for Sweden that there had been an *interregnum* in that kingdom, during which the Engliſh were carrying on their commerce with impunity.

The King broke off from the Coalition of 1792, becauſe it was the object of that Coalition to partition France, and he would have no hand in the diſmemberment of that fine Monarchy: he was led to that meaſure, a monument of his political wiſdom, as much by his attachment to the French people, as by a wiſh to heal the wounds of the kingdom. That wiſe and virtuous policy, founded on the principle that every nation has a right to govern itſelf by its own laws, its uſages, and its own will, is the very ſame which regulates him at the preſent moment.

Your ſyſtem, Sire, would interdict to nations the exerciſe of that right which they have received from nature,—that of trading with each other, of mutually aſſiſting each other, of correſponding and living in peace; and yet the very exiſtence of Sweden depends upon an extenſion of commercial relations, without which ſhe would be inſufficient for her own ſubſiſtence.

Far from perceiving in the conduct of the King any change of ſyſtem, every enlightened and impartial man will find in it nothing but the continuation of a juſt and ſteady policy, which was manifeſted at a period when the Sovereigns coaleſced againſt the liberty of France; and which is now purſued with energy, at a time when the French Government continues to conſpire againſt the liberty of nations, and of Sovereigns.

I know the good diſpoſitions of the Emperor Alexander, and of the Cabinet of St James's, towards peace,—the calamities of the Continent demand it, and your Majeſty ought not to ſpurn it. Poſſeſſed of the fineſt Monarchy upon earth, would you be always extending its limits, and tranſmit to an armleſs powerful than your's, the wretched inheritance of interminable wars? Will not your Majeſty apply yourſelf to the healing of the wounds inflicted by a revolution, of which there is nothing left to France but the recollections, of its military glory, and real calamities within its interior? Sire, the leſſons of hiſtory repel the idea of an univerſal monarchy; and the ſentiment of independence may be deadened, but cannot be effaced from the heart of nations. May your Majeſty weigh all theſe conſiderations, and at laſt really think of that general peace, the proſtituted name of which has cauſed ſo much blood to flow.

I was born, Sire, in that fine France which you govern; its glory and proſperity can never be indifferent to me: but without ceaſing to form wiſhes for its happineſs, I will defend with all the powers of my ſoul, both the rights of the people who invited me, and the honour of the Sovereign who has condeſcended to call me his Son. In this conteſt between the liberty of the world and oppreſſion, I will ſay to the Swedes,—"I fight for you, and with you; and the good wiſhes of all free nations will accompany our efforts."

In politics, Sire, neither friendſhip nor hatred has place,—there are only duties to fulfil towards the nations whom Providence has ſummoned us to govern: their laws and their privileges are the bleſſings which are dear to them; and if, in order to preſerve them, one is compelled to renounce old connections and family affections, the Prince who wiſhes to perform his duty can never heſitate which courſe to adopt.

The Duke of Baſſano announces, that your Majeſty would avoid the *éclat* of a rupture; but Sire, was it not your Majeſty who interrupted our commercial relations, by ordering the capture of Swediſh veſſels in the boſom of peace? Was it not the rigour of your orders which denied us every kind of communication with the Continent for three years, and which, ſince that period, cauſed more than fifty Swediſh veſſels to be detained at Viſmar, Roſtock, and other ports of the Baltic?

The Duke of Baſſano adds, that your Majeſty will never change your ſyſtem, and will conſider this as a civil war; which indicates that your Majeſty means to retain Swediſh Pomerania, and will not renounce the hope of giving law to Sweden, and thus degrading, without running any riſk, the Swediſh name and character. By the phraſe "civil war," you doubtleſs mean a war between Allies; but we know the fate to which you deſtin them.

If the events which have occurred for theſe four months paſt have induced you to throw upon your Generals the diſarming and the ſending of the Swediſh troops of Pomerania as priſoners of war into France, it will not be ſo eaſy to find a pretext to ſhew that your Majeſty never wiſhed to confirm the judgments of the Council of Prizes; and that you did not make particular exceptions againſt Sweden, even when that tribunal decided in our favour. Beſides, Sire, no one in Europe will miſunderſtand the blame which you throw upon your Generals.

The note of the King's Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and the anſwer which M. de Cabre returned on the 4th of Jan. 1812, will prove to you, Sire, that his Majeſty had even anticipated your wiſhes by ſetting at liberty all the crews of the privateers. The Government afterwards carried its conſideration ſo far as to ſend back ſome Portugueſe, Algerines, and Negroes, who, taken on board the ſame privateers, called themſelves the ſubjects of your Majeſty. There could not be the ſlighteſt reaſon, therefore, why your Majeſty ſhould not have ordered the return of the Swediſh officers and ſoldiers, and yet they ſtill groan under confinement.

With regard to the threats contained in the Note of the Duke of Baſſano, and the 40,000 men whom your Majeſty intends giving to Denmark, I do not think it becomes me to enter into diſcuſſion upon theſe ſubjects, and the rather became I doubt very much whether the King of Denmark can avail himſelf of that ſuccour.

With regard to my perſonal ambition,—it is lofty, I acknowledge it: it has for object to ſerve the cauſe of humanity, and to ſecure the independence of the Scandinavian Peninſula: to attain that end, I confide in the juſtice of that cauſe which the King has commanded me to defend, upon the perſeverance of the nation, and the fidelity of its Allies,

(Signed) CHARES JEAN.

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1813.

The long delay of the mails, of which there are two due from Gottenburgh, and one from Heligoland, favours the views of Buonaparte in keeping us ignorant of the important movements which muſt have taken place on the right bank of the Elbe. Under ſuch circumſtances, a natural impatience has prevailed in the public mind, diſpoſing it in ſome degree to credit the rumours from France, of a diſpoſition, on the part of Auſtria, to come to a ſeparate accommodation with the common enemy. We cannot accede to this opinion. Well aware, as we are, that war is not the favourite policy of the Auſtrian Cabinet, we conſider it to be committed, by the moſt imperious motives, to perſeverance in the preſent conteſt. On the side of Buonaparte, the war is now purely defenſive; but it is the effort of a robber to defend his booty. He has ſet at nought the law of nations, and the intereſts and wiſhes of all other States, to make the Elbe, for the moment, the boundary of his authority. Grant him this, and you grant him every thing in principle. Grant him this, and you enable him to take as much more as ſuits his convenience, the moment you are off your guard. It has been viewed by ſome, as if Auſtria were engaged in a war of aggreſſion, and ſelfiſh aggrandizement. The language of her declaration repudiates this doctrine, as moſt unworthy of her principles. She had been called to arms by "the danger of beholding the entire ſocial ſyſtem of Europe a prey to a lawleſs and abſolute power." "To promote juſtice and order" are the objects for which ſhe contends. We might pauſe here, and aſk, whether it is probable,—whether under the preſent circumſtances, it is poſſible,—for ſuch a man as Buonaparte, to accede to any terms which would ſecure the ſocial ſyſtem againſt the danger indicated; we might aſk, how his actual power can be rendered compatible with the exiſtence of juſtice and order; but the Auſtrian Government has ſpoken out ſtill more diſtinctly. It has ſpecified thoſe acts of barefaced and audacious robbery which it moſt truly states to have been perpetrated "without any even plauſible pretences, and in contempt of every decent form." Theſe acts, therefore, it ſtands pledged, to the utmoſt of it's power, to oppoſe. Now what are they; and what chance is there, that Buonaparte ever will, or can, ſet his hand to their abrogation! Among many inſtances, which might have been ſpecified, the Auſtrian Government has particulary ſelected the Decree, by which Buonaparte "united a conſiderable portion of the North of Germany to the maſs of countries bearing the name of the French empire." Now, does any one imagine, that that infamous decree will ever be reſcinded by the man who dared ſo far to trample on juſtice and order as to enact it? Never. He, who, with ſteady eye, could contemplate ſuch wickedneſs, in proſpect, will never be talked out of the fruits of his villainy: his converſion muſt be operated by force. Hear his own language in Dec. 1810, when he laid before his meek-Senate the project of this meaſure. "A new order of things," ſaid he, "governs the univerſe: new ſecurities have become neceſſary to me;"—and again, "this meaſure, which will reſt the right of my frontiers on the Baltic, is become *abſolutely neceſſary*."—The change in his fortunes operated no change whatever in his declarations. That, which it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſeize, it would have been a ſtain to his honour to give up. At the moment when his Grand Army was annihilated, and when the conquerors, approaching toward Hamburgh and Lubeck, preſented to thoſe ancient commercial States a hope of emancipation, he pledged himſelf never to cede a village of the annexed departments, even though the enemy ſhould be encamped on Montmartre. Is Auſtria to be terrified by this high-ſounding language?

Muſt ſhe be frighted if a madman ſtare?

No: ſhe will coolly reflect on the "illuſions" of vanity and ambition, the "dreams" of glory, the "falſe political views," which have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed this ape of the Roman greatneſs without Roman virtue. She will turn her eyes on the South to the Peninſula liberated, and on the North to Ruſſia avenged; and ſhe will be well aſſured, that "the ſentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of foreign dominion," are not the peculiar and excluſive heritage of the "Grande Nation." The chances of war are proverbially doubtful, and the ſuperſtition, which exempted the French arms from that law of uncertainty, is now entirely diſpelled. With that, has fallen a piece of bigotry ſtill more ſenſeleſs, namely, that becauſe a certain formula of words has been uttered by the Uſurper over a city, a province, or a kingdom, becauſe he has called them part of his empire, they become inſtantly *tabooed*, and acquire a ſacred character, which muſt not be violated. We now feel, that "the religion, the morals, the laws, the liberties, the lives and fortunes of millions of human creatures, who without their conſent, or that of their lawful Government, are by an arbitrary act of this individual, which he calls a law, incorporated into his tyranny," are not thus to be ſported with: and that the very pretenſion of exerciſing ſuch a power is an inſult and an injury to all civiliſed States which muſt be reſented and puniſhed.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

But it is urged, that the Auſtrian Emperor is "a lover of peace." True, "a lover of peace from a ſenſe of duty" he is: and, therefore, when duty and honour, when "his own natural feelings and attachment to his people," alike preſcribe war as the only certain means of ſafety, he never can ſubmit to diſgrace himſelf in the eyes of all the world by declining the high taſk to which Providence has called him. Much it is true, muſt be hazarded in a war of ſuch magnitude and extent as the preſent; but "often has a man loſt his all, becauſe he would not ſubmit to hazard all in defending it." They, however, who calculate the riſks of the Allies at a high rate, reaſon ill even upon the mere technical principles of military ſcience: but there is much beyond this to be adverted to; there is the inſecurity and actual diſturbance of large tracts of country in the Tyrant's rear; there is the natural antipathy to his dominion in all the annexed departments, and in ſome the irreconcileable hatred to his very name; there is the common feeling of mankind againſt him; and the growing diſſatisfaction even of his own ſubjects at his unprincipled and murderous projects. Laſtly, there is the certain decay of his credit and finances. Suppoſing the war to continue for ſeveral years on its preſent footing, the maritime pre-eminence of this country would ſecure to all the Allied Powers a participation in that foreign trade, which is ſo efficient in ſupplying the main nerve of war; whilſt upon the Tyrant and his infatuated adherents would recoil all the miſeries of the notorious Continental Syſtem, ſo directly calculated to plunge its ſupporters "into a ſtate of poverty, impotence, and barbariſm."

Thus have we endeavoured to ſhow, that a conſideration of the obvious intereſts, and avowed principles of Auſtria, affords ſtrong aſſurance that ſhe will not deſert "the real and permanent intereſt of the European Commonwealth." If, however, countrary to our expectations, contrary to reaſon and principle, ſhe ſhould, in a moment of weakneſs, agree to ratify by her acquieſcence the atrocious meaſures of the bloody tyrant, much as we might regret ſuch a dereliction of high and honourable duties, we ſhould not in the leaſt deſpair of a cauſe, which enliſts on it's ſide the moſt energetic feelings of awakened Europe; which is ſtrong in numbers, in talent, and in reſources; and which at both extremities of the Continent has received ſuch glorious earneſt of ultimate and complete ſucceſs.

Yeſterday the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton Houſe. Soon after two o'clock the Biſhop of London was introduced to his Royal Highneſs, in his cloſet, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and did homage on his appointment, when the uſual oath was adminiſtered.

General Sir George Hewitt was introduced to the Prince by Lord Sidmouth, upon his being created a Baronet, and at the ſame time kiſſed hands on being appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland in the room of General Hope.

Afterwards the Prince Regent held a Privy Council which was attended by the Duke of Clarence, Lord Clancarty, Lord Sidmouth, Lord St. Helens, Mr. Vanſittart, and Mr. H Addington.

The Biſhop of London was introduced, and ſworn in as a Member of the Council, and took his ſeat at the board accordingly.

Lord Sidmouth had a long audience of the Prince.

Yeſterday October 6th a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India-houſe, when Captain A. Hamilton was ſworn into the command of the *Bombay* deſtined to Bombay and China.

The *Fort William*, *Sir William Burrows*, and *Cornwall*, country ſhips, are expected to ſail for India about the end of the preſent month. October under the protection of the *President* frigate, which we underſtand, is appointed by to Government take out Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hiſlop, Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the Bomday eſtabliſhment. None of the regular Indiamen are expected to ſail hence for any part of India before February. Several home-ward-bound Indiamen ae expected to arrive in a ſhort time.

It is ſaid to be in contemplation very conſiderably to extend the Dock Yard at Portſmouth. The plan was ſubmitted to Lord Melville, during his recent viſit, and approved of by the Admiralty and Navy Boards. A new maſt houſe is to be conſtructed in range with the South ſtore, extending to the low water mark. On the north part of Common Hard, is to be erected a wall down to low water-mark, inſide of which is to be a boat pound. It is alſo ſaid, that it is in contemplation to take that part of the town of Portſea, called the New Buildings, into the Dock Yard. From the ſame ſource we have alſo heard, that an intention exiſts of forming, on South ſea Common, an extenſive eſtabliſhment for the Royal Marines, their preſent barracks being much confined, and incapable of affording ſufficient accommodation.

The new fortification at Hilſea will be conſtructed on Hilſea green. It will be recollected that Parliament voted a large ſum for the purpoſe laſt Seſſion.

Capt. Laycel, of the 22d grenadiers, the brave and humane French Officer who nobly ſnatched from the brink of deſtruction, at the imminent hazard of his own life, two Engliſh Officers, at the ſiege of St. Sebaſtian's was reſtored to liberty almoſt as ſoon as he reached the depot at Abergavenny, and has received his paſſports to return to France.

THE SPEECH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT, IN THE NAME AND ON BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY, TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with the deepeſt Regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the Continuance of His Majeſty's lamented indiſpoſition.

The great and ſplendid Succeſs with which it has pleaſed Divine Providence to bleſs His Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of His Allies, in the courſe of the preſent Campaign, has been productive of the moſt important conſequences to *Europe*.

In *Spain* the glorious and deciſive Victory, obtained near *Vittoria* has been followed by the Advance of the Allied Forces to the *Pyrenees*, by the Repulſe of the Enemy in every effort to regain the Ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the Reduction of the Fortreſs of *Saint Sebaſtian*, and finally by the Eſtabliſhment of the Allied Army on the Frontiers of *France*.

In this Series of brilliant Operations you will have obſerved, with the higheſt Satisfaction, the conſummate Skill and Ability of the Great Commander Field Marſhal the Marquis of *Wellington*, and the Steadineſs and unconquerable Spirit which have been equally diſplayed by the Troops of the Three Nations united under his Command.

The Termination of the Armiſtice in the North of *Europe*, and the Declaration of War by the Emperor of *Auſtria* againſt *France*, have been moſt happily accompanied by a Syſtem of cordial Union and Concert amongſt the Allied Powers.

The Effects of this Union have even ſurpaſſed thoſe Expectations which it was calculated to excite.

By the ſignal Victory obtained over the French Armies in Silesia at Culm, and at *Denewitz* the Efforts of the Enemy to penetrate into the Heart of the *Auſtrian* and *Pruſſian* Territories were completely fruſtrated.

Theſe Succeſſes have been followed by a courſe of Operations, combined with ſo much Judgement, and executed with ſuch conſummate Prudence, Vigour, and Ability, as to have led in their Reſult not only to the Diſcomfiture of all thoſe Projects which the Ruler of *France* had ſo preſumptuouſly announced on the Renewal of the Conteſt, but to the Capture and Deſtruction of the greater Part of the Army under his immediate Command.

The Annals of *Europe* afford no Example of Victories more ſplendid and deciſive than thoſe which have been recently achieved in *Saxony*.

Whilſt the Perſeverance and Gallantry diſplayed by the Allied Forces of every deſcription engaged in this Conflict have exalted to the higheſt Pitch of Glory their Military Character, you will, I am perſuaded, agree with Me in rendering the full tribute of Applauſe to thoſe Sovereigns and Princes, who, in this ſacred Cauſe of National Independence, have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves as the Leaders of the Armies of their reſpective Nations.

With ſuch a proſpect before you, I am ſatisfied that I may rely with the fulleſt Confidence on your Diſpoſition to enable Me to afford the neceſſary. Aſſiſtance in ſupport of a Syſtem of Alliance, which, originating chiefly in the magnanimous and diſintereſted Views of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, and followed up as it has been with correſponding Energy by the other Allied Powers, has produced a Change the moſt momentous in the Affairs of the Continent.

I ſhall direct Copies of the ſeveral Conventions which I have concluded with the Northern Powers to be laid before you as ſoon as the Ratifications of them ſhall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance and Concert with the Emperor of *Auſtria*, and that the powerful League already formed has received an important Addition of Force by the declaration of *Bavaria* againſt *France*.

I am confident you will view with particular Satisfaction the Renewal of the ancient Connection with the *Auſtrian* Government; and that juſtly appreciating all the Value of the Acceſſion of that great Power to the common Cauſe, you will be prepared, as far as circumſtances may permit, to enable Me to ſupport His Imperial Majeſty in the vigorous Proſecution of the Conteſt.

The War between this Country and the United States of *America* ſtill continues; but I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Meaſures adopted by the Government of the United States for the Conqueſt of *Canada* have been fruſtrated by the valour of His Majeſty's Troops, and by the Zeal and Loyalty of His Majeſty's Subjects.

Whilſt *Great Britain*, in conjunction with her Allies, is exerting her utmoſt Strength againſt the common Enemy of independent Nations, it muſt be Matter of deep Regret to find an additional Enemy in the Government of a Country whoſe real Intereſt in the Iſſue of this great Conteſt muſt be the ſame as our own.

It is known to the World, that this Country was not the Aggreſſor in this War.

I have not hitherto ſeen any Diſpoſition on the Part of the Government of the United States to cloſe it, of which I could avail Myſelf conſiſtently with a due Attention to the Intereſts of His Majeſty's Subjects.

I am at all Times ready to enter into Diſcuſſion with that Government for a conciliatory Adjuſtment of the Differences between the two Countries upon Principles of perfect Reciprocity not inconſiſtent with the eſtabliſhed Maxims of Public Law and with the Maritime Rights of the *Britiſh* Empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I have directed the Eſtimates for the Services of the enſuing Year to be laid before you.

I regret the neceſſity of ſo large an Expenditure, which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoidable, when the Extent and Nature of our Military Exertions are conſidered.

I entertain no Doubt of your Readineſs to furniſh ſuch Supplies as the Public Service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flouriſhing State of our Commerce; and I truſt that the abundant Harveſt which we have received from the bountiful Hand of Providence during the preſent Year will afford material Relief to His Majeſty's People, and produce a conſiderable Augmentation in many Branches of the Revenue.

My Lords, and Gentlemen.

I congratulate you on the decided Conviction which now happily prevails throughout ſo large a Portion of *Europe*, that the War in which the Allied Powers are engaged againſt the Ruler of *France* is a War of Neceſſity; and that his Views of univerſal Dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined Reſiſtance.

The Public Spirit and national Enthuſiaſm which have ſucceſſively accompliſhed the Deliverance of the Kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*, and of the *Ruſſian* Empire, now equally animate the *German* People; and we may juſtly entertain the fulleſt Confidence that the ſame Perſeverance on their Part will ultimately lead to the ſame glorious Reſult.

I cannot but deplore moſt deeply the Continuance of this extended Warfare, and of all thoſe Miſeries which the inſatiable Ambition of the Ruler of *France* has ſo long inflicted upon *Europe*.

No Diſpoſition to require from *France* Sacrifices of any Deſcription inconſiſtent with her Honour or juſt Pretenſions as a Nation will ever be on My Part, or on that of His Majeſty's Allies, an Obſtacle to Peace.

The Reſtoration of that great Bleſſing upon Principles of Juſtice and Equality has never ceaſed to be My anxious wiſh, but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a Continuance of thoſe Efforts which have already delivered ſo large a Part of *Europe* from the Power of the Enemy.

To the Firmneſs and Perſeverance of this Country theſe Advantages may in a great Degree be aſcribed. Let this Conſideration animate Us to new Exertions, and We ſhall thus I truſt be enabled to bring this long and arduous Conteſt to a Concluſion which will be conſiſtent with the Independence of all the Nations engaged in it, and with the general Security of *Europe*.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

21ſt NOVEMBER, 1813.

St. Pé near Saint Jean de Luz, 13th Nov. 1813.

MY LORD,

Since the beginning of Auguſt the enemy had occupied a poſition in which his right was poſted by the Sea oppoſite to St. Jean de Luz and on the Left of the Nivelle. His Center on La petite la Rhune a Sarré, and on the heights in rear of the Village. His Left formed in two diviſions of infantry under Count D' Erlon on the right of the River on a height in rear of Anhone and on the Mountain Mondarin which protected the approaches to that Village.

The enemy had a diviſion under General Foy at St. Jean de Pi d de Port, which was joined by a diviſion of the army of Arragon under the command of General Paris at the moment when the Allied army paſſed the Bidaſſoa on the 7th October—General Foys diviſion joined them on the height, in rear of Anhone, whilſt Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill was manœuvring in the Valley of Baſtan.

The enemy not content with the natural ſtrength of that poſition had entirely fortified it. He had particularly rendered his right ſo ſtrong that it did not appear expedient to attack it in front.

Pampeluna having ſurrendered on the 31ſt October and our right being no longer required to cover the blockade of that city I directed Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill on the 6th and 7th of this month to poſt himſelf in the Valley of Baſtan as ſoon as the ſtate of the roads would admit of it. the late rains having rendered them impoſſable.

It was my intention to have attacked on the 8th but the Rain which fell on the 7th having rendered the route impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th when we ſucceeded in completely driving the enemy from every poſition on their left and center, In cutting the firſt diviſion from the ſecond and in turning by that means the ſtrong poſition occupied by their right on the Banks of the Nivelle, and which he was obliged to evacuate during the night after we had taken from him 51 pieces of cannon and made 1500 priſoners.

The object of the attack being to force the enemy's center, and to eſtabliſh our army in rear of his right, the attack was made in columns of diviſions each conducted by the General officers which commanded them and each forming its own reſerve. Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill directed the movement on the right conſiſting of the 2d diviſion under Lieut. General Sis William Stewart. The 6th diviſion commanded by Lieutenant General Sir John Hamilton, A Spaniſh diviſion under General Morillo, Colonel Grant's Brigade of Cavalry; A Brigade of Portugueze Artillery under Colonel Fuller and 3 mountain Guns under Lieut. Robe attacked the enemy's poſition in rear of Anhone.

Marſhal Sir W. Beresford directed the movements on the right of the Center with the 3d diviſion under the orders of Major General Charles Colville. The 7th diviſion commanded by Field Marſhal Le Cor, and the 4th under the orders of Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarré, that Village and the heights in its rear. Their left, was ſupported by the Andaluſian Army commanded by field Marſhal Don Pedro Giron which attacked the enemy's poſitions on the right of Sarré at La Petite la Rhune, and on the heights in rear of the village to the left of the 4th diviſion Major General Charles Baron Alten attacked with the light diviſion and the Spaniſh diviſion of General Longa the enemy's poſition on la Petite la Rhune, and after carrying them, cooperated with the right of the center in the attack on the heights in rear of Sarré.

General Alten's Brigade of Cavalry Commanded by General Sir Stapleton Cotton followed the movement of the center. There were with that part of the army 3 Brigades of Engliſh Artillery.

Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre marched in two Columns from the height of Mandale, upon Ascain, to take advantage of any movement, the Enemy might make from the right of its poſition towards its centre—Lieutenant General Sir John Hope marched with the left of the Army againſt the advanced Poſts of the Enemy in front of their Entrenchments on the lower Nivelle, He carried the redoubts above Orogne and eſtabliſhed

himself on the heights before Seblur ready to profit by any movements made by the Enemy's right.

The attack commenced at day break—Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole having forced the Enemy to evacuate the redoubt on its right in front of Sarre—and that, on the left of that Village being also abandoned on the approach of the 7th Division of General Le Cor who was also advancing to the attack—Lieutenant General Sir Lowry Cole attacked and carried that Village which had been turned on its left, by the 3d Division under Major General Colville and on the right by the reserve of Andalusia under Don Pedro Giron—Major General Charles Baron Alten carried the Positions of La Petite La Rhune. All the Troops then cooperated in the attack of the principal position of the Enemy in rear of the Village.—The 3d and 7th Division immediately carried the redoubt on the left of the Enemy's center and the light Division that on the right, whilst the 4th with the reserve of Andalusia attacked the center position, These attacks forced the Enemy to abandon his strong Positions which he had constructed with so much care and trouble. He left the principal redoubt on the heights the 1st Batalion 38th Regiment which immediately laid down their Arms.

While these operations were taking place on their center, I had the pleasure to see the 6th Division under Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, after having passed the Nivelle, drive the Enemy's Piquets from both banks of the River, cover the passage of the Portuguese division under Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton on the right—make a vigorous attack on the right of the Enemy's position in rear of Anhone on the right bank of the Nivelle, carryed all their entrenchments, and the redoubts on their flank, Lieut. General Sir John Hamilton supported with the Portugueze Division and the 6th Division on the right and both joined in the attack of the 2d redoubt which was immediately carried.

Major General Pringle's Brigade under Lieutenant General Sir Wm. Stewart pushed the Enemy's picquets upon the Nivelle, before Anhone, whilst Major General Byng's Brigade of the Second Division carried the Entrenchments and a redoubt more in advance on the left of the Enemy. The Major General and the Troops which were advancing in rear of Anhone attacked the Enemy's posts on the Heights of Mandarin and drove them in the direction of Itzalic. These operations under the direction of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill forced the troops on the height in rear of Anhone to retire towards the Posts on the Manda in which a part of the 2d Division under Lieutenant General Sir Wm. Stewart [illegible] the mountains near Bayonne.

As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle I gave orders to the 3d and 7th Divisions which formed the right of our center to advance by the left Bank of the River upon St. Pé, and the 6th to march on the right to the same point whilst the 4th and light division, with the reserve under General Giron remained on the heights, in rear of Ascain and covered the movement on that side while Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill did the same on the other. A part of the Enemy's Troops had quitted the Center and passed the River at St. Pé as soon as the 6th division approached the 3d under Major General C. Colville, and the 7th under General Le Cor passed the river and immediately attacked and carried the heights in its rear.

We were thus established in rear of the Enemy's right but the greater part of the day being already spent, so that it was impossible to make a new movement that evening I was obliged to defer any further operations till next day.

The Enemy evacuated in the afternoon the Village of Ascain of which Lieutenant General Don Manuel immediately took possession, During the night the Enemy abandoned all their works and positions before St. Jean de Luz, retired by Bidart and destroyed all the Bridges over the lower Nivelle. Lieutenant General Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the Army as soon as it passed the River. Marshal Sir W. Beresford advanced the center as far as the state of the Road would admit to a very strong position. The Enemy again retired on the night of the 11th to an Entrenched Camp before Bayonne.

In the course of the operations of which I have given your Lordship a Sketch, by which we have driven the Enemy from positions which he had fortified at great pains and expence during the last three months and in which we have taken 51 pieces of Cannon 6 Caissons and 1500 prisoners—I have great pleasure in rendering justice to the good conduct of all the officers and men. The report of the operations itself proves how much reason I have to be satisfied with that of Marshal Sir W. Beresford and of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill who directed the attack on the center and right of the Army, as also that of Lieutenant General Sir G. L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir John Hamilton, Sir Henry Clinton, Major General C. C Colville, Charles Baron Alten. Field Marshal P. Le Cor and Don Pablo Morillo commanding infantry Divisions and of Don Pedro Giron commanding the Andalusian Reserve.

Our loss although considerable is not so great as might have been expected when the Strength of the Positions attacked is considered and the long time the Troops were engaged, from day break till night. I am sorry to add that Colonel Bernard of the 95th has been severely wounded but I hope not dangerously, and that we have lost in Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd an officer who had frequently distinguished himself and was a most promising officer.

In the formation of the plan of the attack and in the execution of the operations, the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray' The Adjutant General Sir Edward Pakenham· Lieutenant Colonels Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Campbell, all the officers of my Staff and H. S. Highness the Prince of Orange have given me every assistance. The Artillery which has been employed has rendered essential service, I cannot sufficiently praise the intelligence and activity with which Colonel Dickson conducted it to the points of attack in spite of the bad state of the roads across the mountains at this time of Year.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de Camp Lieutenant the Marquis of Worcester who I take the liberty to recommend to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be &c.
WELLINGTON.

Our loss consists in 25 officers and 318 non-commissioned officers and Soldiers killed, 231 officers and 2128 Rank and file wounded, and 3 officers and 70 Rank and file missing.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, October 12th.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 11th.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and extract, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. :—

Head quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, July 20th.

My Lord,—I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, the copy of a report from Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, of the militia forces of the result of an attack made by a detachment of troops from the [illegible] of the army serving in Upper Canada, placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, one of the inspecting Field Officers of Militia, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's block-houses, stores, barracks, vessels, and naval establishment at Black Rock, which I have this day received from Major-General De Rottenburg.

The skill and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, aided by the valour of the officers and men placed under his command, enabled him to accomplish this enterprize in the most gallant manner, when, unfortunately for his Majesty's service, a concealed enemy, at the moment of the re-embarkation of the troops in their encumbered boats, threw in upon them a destructive fire, which deprived the country of some valuable men, and disabled Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp so as to leave me no hope of again benefiting by his services during the remainder of this arduous campaign.

I have the honour to be &c.
Earl Bathurst, &c &c.
(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Chippawa July 12th 1813.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information to Major-General de Rottenburg, that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery under Lieutenant Armstrong, forty of the King's regiment, under Lieutenant Barlow, one hundred of the 41st, under Captain Saunders, forty of the 49th, under Lieutenant Fitz Gibbons, and about forty of the 2d and 3d Lincoln militia, embarked at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, to attack the enemy's batteries at Black Rock.

The detachment landed half an hour before daylight, without being perceived, and immediately proceeded to attack the batteries, which they carried with little opposition; the enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts, and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo.

The block-houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner, were burnt, and such of the public stores as could be got off were taken possession of and carried across the river by the troops: before the whole of the stores were taken away, the enemy advanced, having been reinforced by a considerable body of Indians, whom they posted in the woods on their flanks and in their advance; they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops, but finding the Indians could not be driven from the adjoining woods without our sustaining a very great loss, it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats, and the troops re-crossed the river under a very heavy fire.

I am extremely sorry to add, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp fell severely wounded, on our retreat to the boats: fortunately the detachment did not suffer by it, every thing having been arranged and completed previous to his receiving his wounds.

Inclosed are the returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, with the exception of those of the 49th regiment and militia, which have not yet been received.

I have also inclosed the returns of the ordnance and other stores captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS CLARK,
Lieut.-Colonel.
2d Lincoln Militia

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Total Loss,—13 privates killed; 1 inspecting field officer, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Ensign 1 Serjeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates, wounded; 6 privates missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, Inspecting Field Officer, severely (not dangerously)

2d Lincoln Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, slightly.

41st Regiment—Captain Saunders, severely, and prisoner; Ensign Mompesson, slightly.

[Four cannon, some muskets, and a quantity of stores, were taken on this occasion.]

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, August 1, 1813.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the enemy continue to occupy the position of Fort George and its immediate vicinity, within which they are still more closely circumscribed than when I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th ultimo; the head quarters of Major General De Rottenburgh having since been removed to St. Davids, about seven miles distant from that fort, and our advance posts being within four miles of it.

The enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, one brig, and eleven schooners, in all fourteen, sailed from Sackett's harbour on the 23d ultimo, and were seen off Niagara on the 27th, and off York on the 28th; and yesterday our squadron, powerfully armed, well equipped, completely manned, and ably commanded, left Kingston harbour in search of it.

I have thought it expedient, to endeavour to call off the enemy's attention from this province, to the defence of their own settlements on Lake Champlain, by employing Captain Everard, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived from Halifax, to man our gun-boats, and the captured American vessels at Isle aux Noix, for the purpose of joining with a body of 800 picked men, in making a movement on that Lake, to arrest the progress of the reinforcements moving towards the American armies at Sackett's harbour, under Major General Lewis, and at Niagara, under Major-General Dearborn. I have selected an officer of merit and enterprise for this service, and he has received my instructions to destroy the vessels and boats of every description along the shore, and such public buildings as are used for military purposes. He is also to bring away or destroy provisions and warlike stores of every kind which may fall into his possession; but all private property, and the persons of the unarmed and inoffensive inhabitants, are to be respected, and every care and precaution are to be taken to preserve both inviolate.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Oct. 12.

The letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:

Milford, off Porto Ré, July 6, 1813.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 28th ult. I left Melada, and on the 30 assembled the Elizabeth and Eagle off Promontorio. On the 1st inst. the squadron entered the Quarnier Channel, and on the 2d, in the evening, anchored about four miles from Fiume, which was defended by four batteries mounting fifteen heavy guns. On the 3d, in the morning, the ships named in the margin* weighed, with a light breeze from the south-west with the intention of attacking the sea line of batteries, (for which the arrangement had been previously made & communicated), leaving a detachment of boats and marines with the haughty, to storm the battery at the Mole-head, as soon as the guns were silenced; but the wind, very light, shifting to the S. E. with a current from the river, broke the ships off, and the Eagle could only fetch the second battery, opposite to which she anchored. The enemy could not stand the well-directed fire of that ship. This being communicated by telegraph, I made the signal to storm, when Captain Rowley, leading in his gig the first detachment of marines, took possession of the fort, and hoisted the King's colours, whilst Capt. Hoste, with the marines of the Milford, took and spiked the guns of the first battery, which was under the fire of the Milford and Bacchante and early evacuated. Capt. Rowley leaving a party of seamen to turn the guns of the second battery against the others, without losing time, boldly dashed on through the town, although annoyed by the enemy's musketry from the windows of the houses, and a field-piece placed in the centre of the great street; but the marines, headed by Lieutenant Lloyd and Nepean, and the seamen of the boats, proceeded with such firmness, that the enemy retreated before them, drawing the field-piece until they came to the square, where they made a stand, taking post in a large house. At this time, the boats with their carronades, under Captain Markland, opened against the gable end of it with such effect, that the enemy gave way at all points, and I was gratified at seeing them forsake the town in every direction. Captain Hoste, with his division, followed close to Capt. Rowley, and on their junction, the two batteries, with the field-pieces stores, and shipping, were taken possession of, the Governor and every officer and man of the garrison having run away. Considering the number of troops in the town, above three hundred and fifty, besides natives, our loss has been trifling: one marine of the Eagle, killed; Lieut. Lloyd, and five seamen and marines, wounded. Nothing could exceed the spirit and disposition manifested by every captain, officer, seaman and marine, in the squadron.

Although the town was stormed in every part, by the prudent management of Captain Rowley and Hoste, not an individual has been plundered, nor has any thing been taken away except what was afloat, and in the Government stores.

I herewith send a return of the property and vessels captured, and have the honour to be, &c. &c. THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

A List of Vessels, Stores, &c. taken and destroyed at Fiume, on the 3d July, 1813.

90 Vessels; more than half of the smaller class were returned to the proprietors, 13 sent to Lissa, laden with oil, grain, powder, and merchandise; the rest were destroyed: 59 iron guns (part only mounted), rendered totally useless; 8 brass eighteen-pounders, and one field-piece, taken away; 500 stand of small arms; 200 barrels of powder; rations of bread for seven thousand men, and two magazines with stores, &c.

THOS. FRAS FREEMANTLE.

Milford, off Porte Ré, July 6, 1813.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you; that yesterday the squadron under my orders moved from Fiume to this place, and the Haughty was dispatched with prizes to Lissa.

Captains Hoste and Markland landed with the marines, and found the forts abandoned by the enemy, who had spiked the guns, and thrown the ammunition into the sea. The boats went up to Bocca Re, where a convoy of thirteen sail were scuttled; one of them only could be recovered. Having rendered the guns, ten in number, entirely useless, burnt the carriages, and blown up the works, I have ordered the ships to their several stations.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)
THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.
Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

A Letter from Captain Gower of the Elizabeth, to Admiral Freemantle, dated off Omago, June 8, mentions that the boats of that ship, and of the Eagle, landed at Omago, on the coast of Istria, destroyed a two-gun battery, and brought out four vessels, loaded with wine.

Another letter from the same officer, dated June 20, mentions, his having landed at Dignano, on the Istrian coast, and made prisoners some French gensdarmerie, who were organising the militia. The latter were disarmed.

A letter from Captain Harper, of the Saracen sloop, dated June 18, mentions his having landed on the island of Zapano in the Adriatic, and taken about 40 of the French military, which put him in possession of the island.

A letter from Captain Cadagan, of his Majesty's ship Havannah, at sea, dated June 29, reports the capture of an armed convoy of the enemy's consisting of ten sail, under the town of Vasto, on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of that ship, commanded by the First Lieutenant William Hamley. Our loss was only three men slightly wounded, while the enemy acknowledged six killed and seven wounded.

A Letter from Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, off Farasina, dated July 7, 1813, reports, that the forts of Farasina, mounting five eighteen-pounders, was attacked on the preceding morning, and after some resistance, was stormed and carried by a party of seamen and royal marines, landed under cover of the ship's fire, and headed by Lieut. Greenaway, (the first lieutenant), Lieut. Hotham, and Lieut. Lloyd, of the royal marines. The battery was then destroyed, and the men re-Embarked.

A Letter to Admiral Pellew from Capt. Ussher, of his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Marseilles, August 13, 1813, says—"I have the honour to inform you, that the batteries of Cassis have been destroyed, and the vessels as per margin*, brought out of the Mole, or burnt. In justice to the brave officers and men employed on this service, I beg leave to state a few particulars relative to their very meritorious conduct. Owing to light winds, the Undaunted could not take up the anchorage that I intended, therefore to Captain Gogan, Sir John Sinclair, and the Hon. Captain Spencer, I am entirely indebted for the success that attended an enterprize, which for gallantry has seldom been surpassed. Four batteries defended the entrance of the bay, and 2 gun-boats were moored across the entrance of the Mole. The citadel battery could only be carried by escalade, but nothing could withstand the boldness of the gallant marines, led on by Captain Coghlan, who surmounted every obstacle opposed to them, (and of whom Captain Coghlan speaks in the highest terms of praise). They literally drove the French before them at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them through the batteries to the heights that

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* Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante & Haughty.

* Twenty-four settees and tartans, names unknown; two gun-boats, of two howitzers and twelve swivels each,—guns and sixty men, taken; one gun-boat of—guns, and thirty men, and one tartan, destroyed.

command the town, leaving it entirely at our mercy. The boats, under the direction of Sir John Sinclair, then entered the Mole, and in less, than two hours brought off the vessels.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Caledonia—1 corporal, 1 private (marines), killed; 1 private marine wounded.

Hibernia—2 private marines killed; 4 wounded.

Barfleur—4 private marines wounded.

Prince of Wales—1 private marine wounded.

Undaunted—1 officer, 4 private marines wounded.

Redwing—1 petty officer wounded.

A letter from Capt. Monbray, of the Repulse, dated off Toulon, August 18, encloses a list of four enemy's vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's ships Repulse and Aigle, in the harbour of Vernazza. It was necessary, in order to get at them, to take possession of that town: this was accomplished by anchoring the ships close to it, and landing the royal marines, who driving the enemy's troops out, occupied it, whilst a considerable body, hastening from the neighbourhood to its relief, were kept back by the fire of the ships, until the vessels were burnt, their crews having previously scuttled them.

A letter from Captain Kerr, of his Majesty's sloop Wolverine, transmitted by Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. and dated October 7, reports that the Wolverine, on the same day, close in with the town of Barfleur, captured the French national lugger, No. 961, belonging to the flotilla at Cherbourg, mounting six guns, commanded by Monsieur Berard, Ensigne de Vaisseau, with a complement of 32 men.

[A letter from Captain Pell, of his Majesty's bomb Thunder, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off the Ower's Light, the 9th inst. reports, that, while proceeding to Woolwich from Spithead, at half-past eight, Ower's Light bearing N. N. E. "I observed a lugger to windward, under easy sail; altered my course to near the shore, and took in the studding-sails; the lugger immediately bore up and followed; at half past ten she came up on the larboard quarter, and hailed us to bring to and strike; his decks were full of men in readiness for boarding. She put her helm up to lay us alongside, we put our's down and fired four guns, and a volley of musketry; she fell on board, and was carried in the most gallant style by boarding.

The capture proves to be Le Neptune, belonging to Dunkirk, out two days from La Hogne, had made no captures; pierced for eighteen guns, sixteen mounted, with a complement of sixty-eight men, only sixty-five on board; the enemy had four men killed and ten wounded, five very severely, one since dead. I am happy to say, that we had only two men wounded."]

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, permitting the distillation from grain to take place from the 1st of December next.]

WHITEHALL, Oct. 12, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty's to institute and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Viscount Melville; Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; the Right Honourable William Dundas, George Johnstone Hope, Esq Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir Georg Warrander, Bart, John Osborne, Esq. and [illegible], Esq (commonly called Lord Henry Paulet) Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; to be His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories, thereunto belonging.

TIMES
OCTOBER 6TH

BRITISH FLEET *off the* AMERICAN COAST.

Some of the papers mentioned a few days ago, that the *Junon* frigate, Captain Sanders, had been attacked, on the 28th or 29th July, by fifteen gun-boats in the Chesapeake; that 140 of her crew were killed and wounded, and that the ship was cut to pieces. It is with much satisfaction we are able to contradict this statement, a letter having been received from an officer belonging to the *Junon*, of which the following is an extract:—

"River Delaware, Aug. 2, 1813.

"The *Martin* sloop leaves this to-morrow for Halifax; I cannot let her go without telling you we are well; we have been here about ten days; and, on the 29th July, the enemy's gun-boats came down to attack the *Martin*, which had unfortunately got ashore, but in such a situation as to prevent our guns bearing on them. Finding nothing could be done with the *Junon*, the boats commanded by Mr. Westphal, were sent, who succeeded, in a very handsome manner, in boarding and taking one out of ten, which had the desired effect of saving the *Martin*. We had four killed."

Torpedoes.—The *Atalante*, Captain Hickey, arrived at Halifax 10th August, from the Chesapeake, with the official report from Captain R Lloyd, of the *Plantagenet*, of an attempt made by the Americans to destroy that ship, in Lynhaven Bay, by the explosion of a combustible machine, called a *torpedo*. The horrid instrument fortunately went off when it had reached about half a cable's length of the ship; otherwise, it is apprehended, the effects would have been fatal both to the ship and the whole of the crew! It did not, however, do any injury; it threw up an immense column of flame and water, and excited a temporary alarm, but nothing further. One of these instruments was picked up by the *Victorious*, 74, Captain Talbot, at the same place, and is now on board that ship. It is a case, containing about six barrels of gunpowder, to which a lock is affixed; and attached to the lock is a line, reaching to the person or boat that has the execution of the design. It is next suspended to a stage of planks, at each end of which are about 50 fathoms of small line, with a buoy at each end. The machine thus put together, and let into the water, the combustible case sinking about twelve feet, and being kept at that depth from the surface of the stage, it has many chances of success in close anchorages; the buoys being extended by the line the distance of 100 fathoms, will most probably, one or the other of them, convey the line, by the help of the tide, across the cable of any ship at anchor, which, the moment it touches, will cause the machine to swing round to the side or the bottom of the ship; and the person using it, finding by the line that it has been stopped, judges that it has reached the intended object, pulls the trigger of the lock by the string and the explosion takes place. Should it thus situated not blow the ship up, it must part a butt-end of one of her planks; when, from the sudden rush of water, which no efforts of the crew could possibly subdue, she would inevitably founder. One reason, it is considered, why it fortunately did not succeed upon the *Plantagenet*, was, it was the first experiment of its humane projector, a Mr. E Mix, of the American navy. Our blockading ships on the coast have kept the most sharp look-out in their guard-boats since this infernal attempt was made:

Extract of a Letter from an Officer attached to the Expedition acting on the shores of America, dated in the Potomac, July 20, 1813.

"The two companies of independent foreigners that accompanied us from Bermuda have sailed for Halifax. The name of the corps has been changed; in future they are to be distinguished as the Canadian Chasseurs. Rear-Admiral Cockburne, in the *Sceptre*, accompanied by the *Nemesis*, *Romulus*, *Fox*, *Conflict*, *Highflyer*, having on board the 102d regiment and three hundred Royal Marines, has paid a visit to Ocrocock, a small town two hundred miles south of the Chesapeake, in North Carolina. The troops were landed at Portsmouth, situate on a small barren island. The *Annaconda*, a fine 18-gun brig, and a schooner mounting 10 guns, were taken in the Pimlico, a small river: they were a few days too late, she having just landed 60,000 dollars which they took out of an English packet. The schooner also had just discharged a valuable cargo. The inhabitants of Ocrocock fully expected that we should burn their houses on leaving them, but they wronged us in opinion. Several head of cattle were brought away, but were paid for in full by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier. The defence of Ocrocock and Portsmouth consisted only of a one-gun battery, besides the vessels mentioned. The navigation of the Chesapeake is pleasant in the highest degree—a flat fertile shore on each side, interspersed with houses and villages, are not objects that every day greet the eyes of seamen. We have taken many prizes in the Chesapeak of an inferior order. We have also taken possession of two islands in the Potomac, from which the fleet water. The *Woolwich* storeship leaves us to-morrow for Bermuda. The *Diadem*, *Diomede*, *Fox*, *Romulus*, *Success*, and *Nemesis*, are expected to sail for England some time in September. Captain Hanchett of the *Diadem* is gone to Halifax, in consequence of the wound he received in the thigh at Craney Island. Captain Byng commands the *Diadem* until his return. The ships in the Chesapeake consist of the *St. Domingo*, Sir J. B. Warren, Captain Pechell; *Sceptre*, Rear Admiral Cockburne Captain Honeyman; *Marlborough*, Captain Ross; *Plantagenet*, Captain Lloyd; *Barrosa*, Captain Shirreff; *Nemesis*, Captain Maude; *Laurestinus*, Captain T. Graham; *Junon*, Captain Sanders; *Atalante*, Captain Hickey; *Diadem*, Captain Byng; *Diomede*, Captain Fabian; *Narcissus*, Captain Lumley; *Fox*, Captain Paterson; *Romulus*, Captain Knight; *Conflict*, Captain Baker; *Moselle*, Captain Kinsman; *Mohawk*, *Woolwich*, and *Highflyer*, a new American man of war brig."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 21

HELSTONE ELECTION.

The Special Report of the Committee on the Helstone Election was read, containing a charge against the Duke of Leeds for his conduct in that Borough; it was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Swan then rose to make his motion on this subject. He did not wish to say any thing disrespectful of the Noble Duke of Leeds whose character was of the first respectability, nor of the worthy Members whom the Duke had nominated. It appeared that the great liberality practised by the family of the Noble Duke, formerly resident near that Borough, had produced, on the part of the inhabitants and corporation, a wish to compliment him by giving him the nomination of the Members for the Borough. He was not disposed to object to the legitimate influence of property; but the Duke's was of a different sort; his family had ceased to reside there and the castle was going to ruin; but he had bought the representation of the Borough for the consideration that he should pay 1,700l. per year, the amount of the poor rates of the town of Helstone. The Borough had been corrupt for years, and he believed, the Speaker was the last Member who was chosen by the only remaining freeman. In 1804, the Duke had thought the terms offered to him unworthy of his acceptance, and an Hon. Bart. (Sir Chr. Hawkins), had purchased a moiety of the interest for 5000 guineas, a practice at which (as had been expressed by high authority) our ancestors would have started with indignation. He had thought it; as many others had found it, a good stepping stone towards a seat in the other House. A consultation then took place in the Corporation to whom they should offer the other moiety, and it being resolved to make an offer to the Duke, that Nobleman received the application with thankfulness, and expressed a hope, that he should be have better in future. He must here state, that the great actors in all the corruptions and briberies of Cornwall elections were Clergymen; at Tregony, a clergyman was the principal agent; at Penryn, a clergyman was likewise the prime mover: and the Rev. Mr. Grills, who was also chief Alderman at Helstone, and possessed a valuable King's living, had the conduct of the bribery at Helstone. The Duke, who had agreed to pay the poor rates, amounting to 1,700l. under the agreement nominated two gentlemen, Mr. Hammersley, the banker, and Mr. Horne, the barrister. One of the Corporation, who had applied to the Duke for some situation for his son, and had received no answer, though he was able to bear the disappointment, could not bear the slight, determined to oppose the Duke, though the Duke sent a very submissive letter, promising a more attentive conduct. To this indignity he submitted, for the sake of his interest in this corrupt Borough. He thought, that after what had been done in the Penryn cause, the House could not pass over that which was now under their consideration. The Honorable Member then alluded to the case of Mr. Crogan, who is now in the cells of Newgate for a similar offence, and could see no reason why, in the present instance, the person transgressing the law should be excused because he is a Duke. To this cause the Duke of Leeds had paid the debts of the Corporation who elected him, and by so doing, had acted contrary to the law of the land, and had infringed on the principles of the Constitution. He concluded by moving, that the Attorney General be ordered by the House to prosecute George Frederic Duke of Leeds for the said offence.

Mr. Davies Giddy opposed the motion, on the principle the the Duke had done nothing but what had been customary for many years.

Mr. C. Wynne said, he should be saved much trouble in the consideration of this question, by reminding the House, that they had already agreed to a resolution that a corrupt agreement had been entered into between the Duke of Leeds and the Borough of Helstone, and that the law of the land had been thereby broken. He was not aware of any circumstance that could prevent the House from proceeding against the Duke of Leeds, but private respect for his character; and as that was not, in his opinion, sufficient to induce him to swerve from his duty as a Senator, he should give his vote in favour of the motion.

Mr. Tremaine said he rose merely to do justice to the Corporation, of whom he could say, that this present enterprize set off their heads, they were most respectable characters. He would readily vote for the Borough being thrown open to freeholders of the hundred, but should vote against the motion.

Mr. Brand observed, that if any strength were wanting to shew the necessity of reform in the representation of the people, it might be found in the present case.

Mr. Banks and Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion. On which the House divided.—Ayes, 52—Noes, 55.

Mr. Bankes moved for leave to bring in a Bill to secure the Freedom and Purity of Election, in order that in next Session, it might be fully considered.

Mr. Brand thought it a most serious matter to be stated, that the first individual in that House had been returned by a Peer. It was stated, that the seats for Helstone were repeatedly bought and sold: after, which, by a majority of three, it was determined, that no prosecution should be instituted against the individual materially concerned in the the illegality. He concurred in the plan for throwing the borough into the Hundred on general principles.—Adjourned.

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